THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 120. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL claims against the Insolvent Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, not presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th December next*, will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

P. LOUREIRO, JR., *Assistant U. S. Consulate*, } *Assignee.*

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firm

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul*, A. G. DALLAS, A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the *23d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Soochau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul*, A. G. DALLAS, A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the foreign residents, that he has this day established himself as STOREKEEPER AND GENERAL AGENT, under the style of M. GABRIEL & Co., and hopes by attention and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

M. GABRIEL.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HOGG, is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, October, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER FREDERICK CROOM, in our Firm here and at *Canton*, ceased on *the 30th April last.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 27th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARMAHOMED. are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅜, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which, without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ¼ per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, ½ per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co. *Agents at Shanghae.*

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES of PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co., *Agents in China.*

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
PIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

"Per JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the

FOR SALE.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A few Sets of American GRATES for burning Anthracite Coal. Prices from Drs. 14 to Drs. 29, with all Fixtures.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, *SHANGHAE*,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

GREAT EXHIBITION
OF THE
INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND
AT THE
ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foier Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do. (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do. (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad, Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD*, FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Blomn Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London.—Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS AND CHAIN CABLES.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SRAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.

by

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few dozens of excellent WHISKEY for Making Toddy, ex *Lockett*, Price Drs. 9 per dozen.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES, of the Ship *LOCKETT*, will not be responsible for DEBTS, contracted by the CREW.

Shanghai, 25th October 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tucker) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHA^S. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!
THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

茂通號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"
How Kah-pang Pêh-siu, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Hoo-zein*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

MONSIEUR LEFEVRE,

PAINTER & DECORATOR OF HOUSES,

DESIRES to apprize the public that he is ready to undertake business on reasonable terms, and hopes by diligent attention to his patrons to merit their orders and give every satisfaction.

SCENE PAINTING, GILDING, and any ornamental work undertaken. References to Mr. P. F. RICHARDS will be promptly attended to.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

WHITAKER & PERT,

SAIL-MAKERS;

BEG to announce that they have joined partnership and intend to carry on the business of SAIL-MAKERS on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth,*
Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

SHANGHAI RACES.

Autumn Meeting.

SATURDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1852.

1st RACE—*The Park Stakes.*

Mr. Jack's	Pegasus
Mr. Miller's	Eldorado
Mr. Bird's	Rattler
Mr. Wash's	Miss Sarah
Mr. Grimaldi's	Pantaloon

2d RACE—*Shanghai Cup.*

Mr. Jack's	Pegasus
Mr. Lead's	Musquito
Mr. M.'s	Iron Duke
Mr. Grimaldi's	Pantaloon
Mr. Prince's	Cockspinner

3d RACE—*Griffins Plate.*

Mr. Southey's	Nobs
Monsieur Etiquette's	Bob
Mr. Tom's	Fatboy
Mr. Lead's	Terry-alt
Mr. M.'s	Fox
Mr. Strjelecki's	Cosmopolite
Mr. Cooks'	Koh-i-noor
Mr. Brighton's	Express

4th RACE—*Scurry Stakes.*

Mr. Southey's	Nobs
Mr. Lead's	Na-boclish
Mr. M.'s	Iron Duke
Mr. Bird's	Rattler
Mr. Jones'	Rory Bean
Mr. Wash's	Miss Sarah
Mr. Cooks'	Koh-i-noor
Mr. Grimaldi's	Don Juan

5th RACE—*The Ladies' Purse.*

Mr. Jack's	Pegasus
Mr. Miller's	Eldorado
Mr. Wash's	Miss Sarah
Mr. Grimaldi's	Don Juan
Mr. Grimaldi's	Pantaloon
Mr. Prince's	Cockspinner
Mr. Bluesdgul's	Jerry

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, November 13, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH. are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 24.	Manila,	Sept. 20.
Madras,	Sept. 7.	Sydney,	Sept. 4.
Bombay,	Sept. 16.	New Zealand,	June 25.
Calcutta,	Sept. 18.	Amoy,	Oct. 19.
Colombo,	Sept. 22.	Hongkong,	Oct. 20.
Galle,	Sept. 23.	Ningpo,	Oct. 28.
Penang,	Sept. 29.	New York,	Aug. 10.
Singapore,	Oct. 2.	Boston,	Aug. 7.
Batavia,	Sept. 21.	San Francisco,	Aug. 30.

AMIDST the dearth of anything particularly attractive in the way of News, we have been much gratified at perusing the following epitome of the state of affairs in Burmah which is full of interest. The next mail will, we trust, bring us triumphant accounts of our army before Prome, and perhaps, that it has already marched upon Ava.—

BURMESE AFFAIRS.—By the two arrivals since our last issue, intelligence has been received from Rangoon to the 1st of September, from which we learn that three months and a half after the rains had set in, the troops in that town, both European and native, were as healthy as they could have been in any part of Bengal. This is the most gratifying intelligence which could have been received from thence at the present time since it dispels the only fears which were associated with this expedition,—a repetition of the fearful mortality which destroyed the troops in 1824. The steam flotilla has been doing excellent service on the Irrawaddy and at Prome. They have maintained the communication between that town and Rangoon without interruption, and the enemy has been prevented from erecting stockades on the banks of the river for our annoyance. The Steamers stationed at Prome and in its immediate vicinity, have been successful in destroying the defences which the Burmese had attempted to erect, within range of their guns. As soon as the rudiments of a stockade made their appearance, they were swept away by the shot from these vessels. The Prince Commandant's works were blown away more speedily than he erected them. The friendly feeling of the inhabitants towards us, continues to manifest itself in a variety of ways. Some of the steamers got aground, through ignorance of the navigation of the river, and the villagers hastened down to assist in putting them afloat.? The people appear indeed to have settled it as an incontrovertible fact in their own minds that we shall never again resign them to the tender mercies of their oppressors, but continue to retain possession of their country. According to the accounts now received, they attribute it to the signal interposition of a higher power in our favor, and for their deliverance, that the river has risen higher in the present year than it has been known to rise for many years—in order to enable our steamers to navigate the creeks and the rivers without any obstruction.

The steam flotilla has captured more than a thousand boats laden with rice, which has been sent down to Rangoon and Moulmein. The total interruption of all intercourse between the Upper Provinces and those of the Delta which supply them with food, is said to have inflicted the greatest distress on the inhabitants. Rice in the capital is at famine price, and it is to be feared that great numbers must perish from starvation. The king is said to be making every effort to fit out a large army to meet us, but his troops melt away as rapidly as they are collected. The strength of the empire must be irrecoverably broken, when two or three steamers on the Irrawaddy are found sufficient to keep the whole royal army in check, and to make that point the centre of operations. The Burmese officers, with all their blustering, have evidently lost all confidence in their own resources. The hopes of the king are buoyed up only by false reports. It is said that a document was found at Meeaday, purporting to be a report to the king of the operations in Rangoon, in which it was stated that more than a thousand Europeans were killed, and that we set more than a thousand sentinels all round the camp to defend ourselves. It is now reported that the Burmese intend to make their stand about seven miles from Prome in the interior of the country, where they are now constructing large stockades. General Godwin will soon be able to give a good account of them.

Every effort is now making to hasten the arrangements for the occupation of Prome by the 1st of October, on which day the General is expected to hoist the British ensign on its ramparts, never again, we trust, to be lowered. Steamers have been sent to Madras to convey one of the divisions of that army across the bay to Rangoon, and the Bengal troops are moving down to Calcutta with all possible rapidity. When the reinforcements now on their way arrive, the troops at Rangoon will at once move on Prome. General Godwin himself advanced with 2,000 men. From thence, they will have only a march of about two hundred and fifty miles to the Capital, if the river should have fallen too much to admit of the steamers navigating the Irrawaddy above that town. The report has been revived that it is the intention of Government to annex Pegu, as soon as we have military possession of Prome, and to bring the campaign to a close, at that point, without marching to Ava, leaving the Burmese to attack our frontier, if they have the temerity to do so. But the plan of stopping short of the capital, and thus leaving an impression on the minds of the people, that we avoided it, because it was deemed impregnable, has been found on a former occasion to produce so much mischief, and so completely to neutralize the effect of our success, that we feel confident it will not be repeated. Moreover, the instructions from the Home Authorities, on the subject of annexation, or non-annexation,—in reply to "the long and most elaborate minute of the Governor General" to which a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* alludes, in his letter dated Rangoon, the 31st August—cannot be expected to reach Calcutta before the first week in October, and they are more likely to be delayed to the middle of the month, in which case they could scarcely be conveyed to Prome before the 1st of November. It is not to be expected that our troops will remain totally inactive at that station during this period of a month, or more. It appears to us more likely that the forces will move up towards Ava, as rapidly as possible, after Prome has been occupied.

We beg to call the reader's particular attention to the report of the Charitable Hospital established at Rangoon by Dr. Dawson, the Missionary Physician. It was opened long before we captured Rangoon, but has been greatly enlarged by the liberality of our fellow countrymen. It has been the means of immense good to the poor and the destitute, and will, we are sure, commend itself to the sympathy and generosity of all who are connected with the expedition.—*Friend of India,* September 9.

IN the midst of the gloomy accounts of internal troubles with which the pages of the *Peking Gazette* have for the last two years been crowded, it must be consoling to the Chinese politician to cast his eye occasionally upon such a notice as that of which the following is a Translation. Whether the Empire is hereafter to have it's destinies ruled by the Man or the Han,—the Tartars of the Chinese—this topic, the subjection of foreign nations to it's sway,—is one equally delightful to the hearts of both. Perhaps it may excite surprise that the new King of Siam, the enlightened Chin-ming, should thus humble himself as his forefathers did, before a nation from which, he must be too well informed not to know, that if he refuse fealty, he has little to fear. Habit however becomes a second nature, and our surprise vanishes as we think that even some Europeans, by being long accustomed to see foreigners subjected to the arrogant assumptions of Chinese officials, and to read in a language into which Chinese pride has entered largely as a part of it's very structure, and in which elegance or propriety of composition, seem actually incompatible with equal respect for foreigners,—our surprise we say disappears, when we see such men at last seem to become imbued with the idea that in fact foreign nations are little else but the miserable dependent barbarians the Chinese love to depict them.—

On the 11th day of the 9th moon of the 2d year of Hien-fung the Imperial Commands were received as follows:—

Seu Kwang-tsin has memorialized stating the arrival of an Ambassador from Siam at Canton, bringing the customary Tribute, and also requesting the Imperial Ratification of his master's title, &c.

Last year on the occasion of presenting the Tribute our Mandate was issued ordering it to be deferred until a Request was presented for us to ratify the King's title. It now appears that the Ambassador of the said Kingdom has presented a Letter, together with articles of Tribute, being sufficient evidence of its *respect* and *obedience.* The said Ambassador having already reached Canton let officers be deputed to accompany him to Peking, to have our seal to the King's Title affixed this year.

Regarding the request from the Treasury of the said Kingdom to permit the Tribute ship to return (without waiting for the Ambassador) let it be agreed to, and let the ship be exempted from paying Duty on the Cargo taken away. And touching the earnest request of the successor to the Throne, Chin-ming, to have Letters Patent issued under our Imperial Seal, let the same be done by the proper office comformably to the old Regulations, and according to rule delivered to the Ambassador after he reaches the Capital. Respect this.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT,

Shanghae, Nov. 8, 1852.

Ten of the crew of the British ship *Rosamond,* were committed this day for two months imprisonment for insubordination and refusal to do duty. They had been before the Court on the 6th and were advised and directed to turn to, but still refusing without assigning any good cause, they were again brought up to-day and committed.

FROM Ningpo we learn that a Notification in Chinese, has been issued by Mr. Marques the Portuguese Consul at that place, with the view of promoting and establishing regulations for the Convoy trade, carried on by the Macao lorchas from Ningpo along the coast to the south.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY *and* THE NINGPO MISSIONARIES.

"A gross instance of the impositions they [the Chinese] are ever ready for the sake of gain, to practise upon foreigners occurred in connexion with an article of interesting intelligence published in China, and inserted in the last Report of the Society. The article was represented as an extract from a work written by the Imperial Commissioner *Kiying,* and *was published by the American Missionaries at Ningpo, as evincing the enlightened views of that distinguished statesman on the subject of Christianity.* It was, however, subsequently discovered, that the pages on which it appeared had been artfully forged and ingeniously inserted in the volume, for the purpose of obtaining a higher price from the Christian purchaser."

The above is from the last Annual Report of the London Missionary Society, and so much of it as is in italics is wholly incorrect. The forgery obtained but little credence at Ningpo, and so far as Americans were concerned the document was discarded as false from the beginning. It was never published in this city. As the statement has been copied into the *Friend of China* it is deemed worthy of contradiction by

D. KNICKERBOCKER, Jr.

Ningpo, Oct, 29th, 1852.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The other evening I was present at an argument as to the meaning of the word "Tact"—A Dictionary was referred to (Smart's Walker) but there was no such word to be found.

As however I think custom has sanctioned it's use and no authority as far as I am aware has attempted its definition perhaps, some of your numerous and gifted Correspondents would devote a few minutes leisure to the consideration of the question—What is "Tact?"—Of course I do not so much wish for a definition of the *word* as of the *thing*—i.e. The qualities of mind which produce that most agreeable and delightful conduct in society which is so expressively described by the short word "Tact." Yours sincerely,

QUERY.

THE word *tact* being French, although in general use like the word, *trait,*—has not been adopted in our English dictionaries, by either Johnson, or Walker. Its definition is feeling and touching, and is used to imply a nice discernment. We do not however, intend to forestal the exercise our correspondent has offered our contributors, and so we leave the subject for their consideration and reply.

THE *Queen of the South* arrived at Calcutta, on the 1st September, Tonnage 1775—Length 273 feet, breadth 40 feet. Her saloon in the poop is eighty feet long by fifty wide and fitted up in the most costly style. Each berth is admirably fitted up with every convenience. The following is a statement of her passage out:—

	Steam. d.	h.	Stoppages d.	h.	Distance.
Plymouth to St. Vincents,	9	15	1	7	2242
St. Vincents to Ascension,	9	10	4	9	1866
Ascension to Cape,	12	14	2	17	2816
Cape to Mauritius,	11	15	2	3	2400
Mauritius to Galle,	9	20	1	6	2135
Galle to Madras,	2	10	..	11	520
Madras to Calcutta,	3	20	..	..	581
Totals,	59	16	12	5	12,589

Or an average speed of about 9 miles per hour. This is slow enough when the Steamers on the Atlantic are averaging 12 to 13 miles an hour continually.

THE following List of Rates of Postage we copy from the *China Mail,* as the best that can at present be obtained. It has recently been published by the Postmaster General of Hongkong. There are however, many omissions—Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, and other European Capitals are omitted:—

LIST OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE to be taken upon *a Single Letter* at HONGKONG, for the undermentioned Countries and places, *viâ England, by the route of Southampton.*

	Under ½ oz. s.	d.	Not exceeding ½ oz. s.	d.
*Ascension,			2	0
*Australia (South and Western.)			2	0
Australian Dominions,	2	8		
*Azores,			2	9
Baden,	1	11		
Bavaria,	1	11		
Belgium,	1	6		
Belize,			2	0
Bermuda,			2	0
*Bolivia,			3	0
*Brazil,			3	9
Bremen,			1	8
Brunswick,			1	9
*Buenos Ayres,			2	0
*California,			3	4
Canada,			2	2
*Canary Islands,			2	10
*Cape de Verdes,			2	10
*Cape of Good Hope,			2	0
*Chagres,			2	0
*Chili,			3	0
*Curaçoa,			2	5
*Cuba,			3	3
Cuxhaven,			1	6
Denmark,			1	10
*Ecuador,			3	0
*Fayal,			2	10
Gibraltar,			2	0
*Grey Town,			3	3
Hamburgh,			1	8
Hanover,			1	9
Heligoland,			1	6
Holland,			1	8
Honduras,			2	0
*La Guayra,			2	0
Lubeck,			1	8
*Madeira,			2	10
*Mexico,			3	3
Newfoundland,			2	0
*New Granada,			2	0
*New South Wales,			2	0
*New Zealand,			1	8
Norway,			2	4
Nova Scotia,			2	0
Oldenburg,			1	9
*Oregon,			3	4
*Peru,			3	0
*Port Philip,			2	0
*Portugal,			2	9
Prince Edward Island,			2	0
Prussia,			1	8
Russia,			1	11½
*Santa Cruz,			2	10
*Sierra Leone,			2	0
*St. Helena,			1	8
*St. Thomas,			2	0
Sweden,			2	3
Switzerland,	1	11		
*Tampico,			3	3
*United States,			1	8
*Van Diemen's Land,			2	0
*Venezuela,			2	0
*Vera Cruz,			3	3
West Indies, British, including Kingston, Jamaica,			2	0
Other parts of Jamaica and Berbice,			2	2
West Indies, Foreign (except Cuba and St. Thomas.)			2	5
*Western Coast of South America,			3	0

Those Places marked "*" require prepayment of Postage. 100 8—52.

—*China Mail,* October 14.

JOTTINGS ON THE SCIENCE OF THE CHINESE.

ARITHMETIC.

(*Continued from No.* 119.)

Choo She-kee published his 四元玉鑑 *Sze yuen yuh keen* "Precious mirror of the four origins" about the year 1303; in which he makes a decided step in advance of his contemporaries, by using the Monad for known as well as unknown quantities. Four several Monads are used, which are styled respectively, Heaven, Earth, Man and Thing. The three first are generally (not necessarily) employed to designate known quantities, and the last, 物 *Wuh* "Thing"* for the unknown quantity. Here again we must yield precedence to the Chinese, for until the time of Vieta, who lived in the 16th century, arbitrary representations of numbers were never used in Europe for anything but quantities sought. The *Tien yuen* or Heaven is written below *Tae,* the powers increasing as they descend; Earth is written on the left side of *Tae,* the powers increasing as they recede from *Tae* in a lateral direction; Man is written on the right side, the powers increasing towards the right; and Thing is written above, the powers increasing as they ascend.

Thus the four simple Monads or $a+b+c+x$ are written in the following form:—

```
  1
1 太 1
  1
```

The square of the above, or $a^2+2ab+2ac+2ax+b^2+2bc+2bx+c^2+2cx+x^2$, is as follows:—

```
      1
  2   0   2
        2
1 0   太   0 1
    2
  2   0   2
      1
```

A very little practice is sufficient to render any one perfectly familiar with the several terms of this algorithm. The left being the side for the Earth Monad or *b,* the 1 removed 2 stages from *Tae* is b^2; in the next column, the upper 2 standing opposite the place for the Thing Monad, signifies twice the product of Earth and Thing, or $2bx$; the lower 2 standing opposite the place for the Heaven Monad, signifies twice the product of Heaven and Earth, or $2ab$; the 2 standing diagonally against *Tae,* indicates twice the product of Earth and Man, the 2 Monads in the same horizontal line, or $2bc$; the other diagonal 2 above *Tae* is twice the product of Heaven and Thing, or $2ax$, &c. The operations connected with this formula are as simple as in the *Tien yuen,* except it be with regard to multiplication, and even in that, the apparent intricacy is more imaginary than real, the several columns being taken separately and the products added together afterwards. The process of amalgamation and reduction is carried on till all the columns are gradually reduced to one, when the root is extracted the same as before.

Notwithstanding the advantage presented by the *Tien yuen,* it does not seem to have been cultivated to any great extent by subsequent authors during the Yuen and Ming dynasties. We find it employed by Ko Show-king in the construction of his new system of astronomy, the 授時歷 *Show she leih,* which was used throughout the Yuen dynasty. In the middle of the 16th century 唐順之 Tang Shun-che revised Le Yay's "Mirror of the mensuration of circles," and added an elucidation in detail of the various problems; but this afterwards fell into the hands of 顧應將 Koo Ying-tseang, a self-taught mathematician, who being ignorant of the principles of the *Tien yuen,* cast aside Tang Shun-che's addenda, and published the original text with a series of rules, in which the true meaning of Le's work is very much lost sight of. Ko Show-king's work on "Arcs and versed-sines" was also republished by this author, the principles of *Tien yuen* being alike misunderstood and disregarded. After this time, we do not hear of any one during the Ming dynasty giving attention to the subject; and the knowledge of it is said to have been preserved by a "mere thread" to subsequent times.

In the reign of Kang-he, towards the end of the 17th century, a treatise on algebra 借根方 *Tseay kan fang,* as it was then known in Europe was composed and laid before the emperor by some of the foreigners engaged in the Astronomical board. The name of the author has not been preserved in connection with his work, but it is clear he could have had no knowledge of the *Tien yuen.* We find this document made use of in the

* "The Persians and Arabs employed the word answering to 'thing' in their language for the unknown quantity, and the Italians adopted the word '*cosa*' for the same purpose: hence algebra came to be called the *Regola de la Cosa,* in Italy, and the *Cossike Art* in England." Penny Cyclopædia, vol. 1, p. 325. The coincidence here is curious.

Leuh leih yuen yuen, which was prepared by imperial authority during the same reign, but as it is there presented, it does not show any advantages superior to the *Tien yuen*, and had the imperial counsellors been familiar with the latter, it is probable it would not have been omitted in the work. A strange mistake has arisen in connection with this branch of the science, probably arising from some faulty wording in the original memorial; for the books that take notice of it, say that "in Europe it is known by the name of 阿爾熱巴拉 *A-urh-je-pa-la* 'Algebra,' which word being translated means, 'Rule derived from the east,'" and eking out this misconception in true Chinese style, they say, "the people of the west thus acknowledge that it is of Chinese origin." That the compilers of the algebra in the work just mentioned were ignorant of the *Tien yuen*, there is strong reason to believe, from the fact that the technical terms employed are all different. Thus instead of *Tien yuen yih*, they say 一根 *Yih kan*; instead of *Ching* and *Fow*, they say 多 *To* and 少 *Shaou*; for *Tung soo*, they use 等數 *Teng soo*, &c. In extracting the roots of equations, the former has clearly the superiority.

No arbitrary symbols are used in the *Tseay kan fang*, but the designation of the several powers are set down against the respective coefficients; this however is not absolutely necessary, for the terms may be indicated by position the same as in *Tien yuen*; they are written horizontally instead of being in a perpendicular column.

In the beginning of the 17th century the study of the *Tien yuen* was revived by Mei Wuh-gan in a work called the 赤水遺珍 *Chih shwuy e chin* "Pearls dropped in the Red river,"† in which he institutes a comparison between that and the *Tseayukan fang* which had been introduced by the Europeans. Since that time the subject has engaged much of the attention of students, among whom the most famous who have written, may be mentioned 李銳 Le Juy and Chang Tun-jin both of Soo-chow, at the end of last century; the former of whom in his 遺書 *E shoo* "Posthumous works" has left some valuable details on the science. Among other subjects, he treats largely on the number and ratio of roots real and imaginary to any equation, and the method of finding the same; the latter has published a number of the most important ancient works on arithmetic, illustrating the various formulæ at great length, by means of the *Tien yuen*. A later writer 張作楠 Chang Tso-nan in a mathematical compendium styled 翠薇山房筭學 *Tsuy wei shan fang swan heo* "Mathematics of the Lagerstræmia hill institution," annexed to the division on Plane and Solid mensuration, gives a supplementary section, on the art of using the *Tien yuen*, but there is little original matter in his work. In the same work, the 4th volume on the Mensuration of solids treats of the *Tseay kan fang*; this last form however seems to have received but little favour from native mathematicians.

An edition of the "Precious mirror of the four origins" has been recently published at Yang-chow with minute illustrations of the whole text, and three volumes of rules, by 羅茗香 Lo Ming-heang, in which he enters into an elaborate and interesting detail of the fundamental principles of the science. This author has likewise published a number of smaller works, showing the application of *Tien yuen* to the trigonometrical canon, astronomy, &c. These last and many other works of a kindred character have been published at the expense of Yuen Yuen, who is well known to foreigners by his formerly having been Governor of Canton, and to natives by his munificent patronage of the arts and sciences. *(To be continued.)*

† This singular title bears allusion to a tradition respecting the ancient sage Hwang-te, who it is said, while out on a pleasure excursion on the Red river, in the neighbourhood of the Kwan-lun mountains, accidentally dropped some valuable pearls in the water, where they lay for a long time, but were ultimately regained.

MEMOIR.

(Continued from No. 119.)

"Owing to the course of winds, the direction of currents, and other physical circumstances, British merchants are ten days' sail and upwards nearer than we are to all the markets of the world, except those of the Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico. They are next door to all the markets of Europe; to Brazil, to Cape Horn, the Cape of Good Hope; and, consequently, to all the ports beyond them, they are practically some ten or fifteen days' sail nearer than we are. A vessel from the United States bound to the Southern hemisphere first sails nearly an east course until she arrives in the vicinity of the Azores and Canary islands; she then puts her head south for the first time. Now, while the American vessel is sailing this route, the English vessel that sailed on the same day for the same market has passed those islands and is far on her way. For the reason that the Cape de Verde islands are some ten or fifteen days nearer to England than to America, England is that much nearer to the Southern hemisphere; for vessels generally, whether from the United States or from England, are in the habit of passing by these islands on their way thither.

"Therefore the Englishman meets the American in all the markets of the world, except those of the gulf and Carribbean sea, with the advantage of ten days and upwards.

"Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the United States, in their commercial race with England, have for the last fifty years been gradually gaining. They have been coming up all the time, and at last the contest has become so close that England is hardly a throat-latch ahead. Cut through this isthmus, "Uncle Sam" will then turn the corner, and England will be distanced. Instead, then, of meeting us in India, China, and even on our own Pacific coast, with the advantage of some ten days' sail or more, the scales will be turned, and we shall have the advantage of some twenty or thirty days, thus making a difference in our favor of thirty or forty days under canvas."

These graphic anticipations will in every probability be realized.

It will be remembered that Great Britain repealed in 1849 the navigation laws which had been in operation nearly two centuries. About the same time she made a special treaty with the United States, under which our vessels were to be placed on the same footing with her own, except that each nation reserved its own coasting trade to its own shipping. Thus admitted into fair competition, the American vessels have profited greatly by the liberality of England. They have undercarried her vessels in her own trade, and are seriously interfering with that "supremacy" upon the ocean which she has so long claimed for herself.

The reciprocal reservation of the coasting trade has had this effect: The coasting trade of England is comparatively unimportant to the foreign shipowner. But the American coasting trade has been determined to include the voyage from any ports of the Atlantic States to any port belonging to the United States or its Territories upon the coast of the Pacific. This secures to American vessels the exclusive trade with California. With this advantage of domestic employment, we are not surprised to learn from Lord STANLEY that an "American vessel now goes to San Francisco. She discharges her cargo there, and then runs over to China, or it may be to the East Indies. At Calcutta she enters into competition with British vessels loading for that country, and may be lots of cargo which she can there take is so much clear gain. She sails then to this country, and then she loads again with a cargo of manufactures for New York; thus having made three freights for her voyage."

The exclusive advantage of our valuable coasting trade is, according to British admission, increased by the superior speed of our vessels, the superior skill of our seamen, and the economical management of our shipowners. The existence of these advantages is proved by the fact that the tonnage of the United States exceeds that of Great Britain. There is, then, but one impediment to American supremacy on the seas; we will state it in the words of the eminent authority before quoted:

"British merchants are practically some ten or fifteen days' sail nearer than we are to Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and consequently to all parts beyond them"

We have offered an impartial argument in favor of the ship canals, for it is plain that they are necessary to give to American shipping the full advantage of our position, and the full control of our Atlantic and Pacific coast. But if "practically ten or fifteen days" further from the most important foreign ports, American enterprise has rivalled the power of England, what may be expected when instead of being practically ten or fifteen days farther from her ports of Eastern Asia, we shall be practically fifteen or twenty days nearer to them?

To achieve this great object, it must not be forgotten that every thing depends upon our offering a route between Europe and Asia, upon which travel and the mail, with the lighter and more costly kinds of merchandise, can be transported with a degree of speed, safety, and comfort, superior to any other.

We proceed to show the line projected and under construction, upon which we rely as the permanent mail, travel, merchandise, express, and telegraph line between Europe and Asia. This we have designated "The Transunion and Tehuantepec route between Europe and Asia." Before proceeding to explain the progress of the various works upon the completion of which its perfect success will depend, we will state, that it proposes to adopt any of the lines of transatlantic steamers now connecting with Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; with these connexions, which can be made at any season, and at various commercial points on the coast, the route will pursue the present mail routes through the Union, from New York to New Orleans. The construction of eighty miles of railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will effect the crossing, and thus this route will be thrown open to the use of the commercial world, prepared to compete with any other route now in operation, or which can be possibly constructed.

But whilst a temporary line is thus demonstrated to be ready for immediate use, we proceed to show, in detail, the line projected and under construction, upon the completion of which within a few years we confidently rely, and which must be adopted as the most eligible connexion between Europe and Asia.

The superior certainty, safety, and speed of steaming on land has induced the adoption of those routes of transatlantic communication which offer the shortest line of sea steaming.

In July, 1850, a convention, composed of eminent and practical citizens of the United States and Canada, met at Portland for the purpose of establishing the shortest communication between Liverpool and New York; the two great commercial centres of the Old and New Worlds. The route recommended by them will constitute the first or transatlantic section of the Transunion and Tehuantepec route, and is as follows:

	Miles.	Days.
1st SECTION.—Liverpool, viâ Galway to Cape Canso 2,000		
Cape Canso to New York 900		
——2,900		6
2d SECTION.—Consists of the southwestern national railroad from New York to New Orleans. This is composed of several sub-sections, completed or in progress, as follows:		
New York to Richmond, completed 357		
Richmond to Lynchburg, Virginia; viâ Richmond and Danville and Southside Railroad 50 miles completed, the balance under construction 120		
Lynchburg to Tennessee State line, viâ Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, under construction, will be opened, and the last section put under construction in November, 1851 209		
Tennessee line to Knoxville, viâ East Tennessee Railroad, 80 miles under contract 120		
Knoxville to Chattanooga, viâ Georgia and Tennessee Railroad, opened and nearly completed, ... 110		
Chattanooga to Selma, in Alabama, viâ Selma and Tennessee Railroad, two-thirds under contract 240		
Selma to New Orleans, the route proposed at present, viâ Mobile ..415		
——1,581		4
3d SECTION.—From New Orleans to Tehuantepec 1,000		4
4th SECTION.—From Tehuantepec to San Francisco 2,800		9
San Francisco to Canton 5,144		17
—— 13,425		42

(To be continued.)

(Concluded from No. 119.)

THE following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled AGREEMENT OF THE CHRONOLOGY of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars*, dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the SAVIOUR of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:—

	Years before J. C.
SUEN-TI, 99th Emperor of China, and 7th of the 5th Dynasty, ...	76
The noble qualities of this Prince, and the wisdom of the Ministers he kept about him combined to enhance the glories of this celebrated reign. *Let us keep the frontiers in good order*, said to him those wise counsellors, from the moment he ascended the throne: *If we establish peace and abundance throughout the Empire, barbarian Princes will seek the protection of your Majesty, and you will reign over them without difficulty. Your grand father Vou-ti extended his conquests as far as the Caspian; but for sterile lands which he acquired and which it is so difficult to preserve, this Emperor greatly reduced the number of his subjects.*	
This moral lesson produced the desired effect. Ping-ki, Duke or Governor of the whole western frontier, acting upon these principles, caused more than thirty small barbarian kings to become tributary to the Emperor; and a powerful King of Tartary of his own free will, followed by a numerous retinue, acknowledged Suen-ti as his Lord. Upon this occasion a great dispute arose in the council. Princes, and Ministers, all thought at first that the Tartar King ought not to take precedence of the Princes of the blood. The Emperor did not approve this advice and many yielded the point; and the feeling at length prevailed that this Monarch ought to be placed next to the Heir to the throne. But the President of the Tribunal of Rites having been sent for, "he observed that this "was no ordinary Vassal, nor a Prince that either compulsion or necessity had con-"ducted to the foot of the Imperial throne, that he was an independent sovereign, drawn "thither by the reputation of his Majesty alone—who came to render homage, less to his "power than to his virtues; it became necessary therefore to receive this Tartar in a "manner worthy of him to take rank even above the Heir apparent." The whole Council recognised this award; and it was resolved to conform to it.	
It was much less agreeable to the Monarch to follow the advice of the first Censor of the Empire on the following occasion. Great disasters had taken place in one of the Western Kingdoms, tributary to China; and the Emperor sent thither a trustworthy mandarin named Fou-song. This man equally quick and skilful, found the country in dreadful disorder: the legitimate Prince had been murdered and his executioner having become usurper of the State, had proudly refused to acknowledge the imperial authority. Fou-song did not long deliberate, he rapidly collected troops in the adjoining States, marched straight against the rebel, beat him, took him, and cut off his head. He employed the remainder of the year in pacificating the province, and putting it into a similar state of subordination with the other Chinese provinces. Having taken once more the road to the Court, he returned thither, well persuaded that he should be rewarded there in a distinguished manner. The Emperor was well disposed towards him, and the ministers entertained the same views as the Monarch. But the first Censor held a different opinion. He maintained that Fou-song had acted without orders in raising soldiers, and had made a dangerous precedent, that ought to be punished. *However*, said he, *as he succeeded in his enterprise, my advice is that he be allowed to live, after having stripped him of all his employments.* The Council confirmed this decision, and the Emperor felt compelled to subscribe it.	
The noble character of this Prince was exhibited in the first or second year of his reign by an incident we are about to narrate. A slave of his mother's remarked to him one day how astonished she was, that having so much power as he possessed, and so excellent a heart, he left unrewarded the jailer of the Palace prisons. *What then has this jailer done for me?* said the Emperor. *What has he done?*—replied this woman—*learn then, my Lord, since you are in ignorance. Alas, you were only two years old, when he Heredi-tary Prince your Father, was obliged to take flight. In a desperate rage your Grand-father Vou-ti had you sought for everywhere; and so many men of the sect of the literati sought your Vou-ti had you sought for everywhere; and so many men of the sect of the literati sought your Vou-ti had you sought for everywhere; and so many men of the sect of the literati sought your death that we despaired of saving you. The good jailer Ping-ki knew our distress, he run into your rooms and promised if he would place you in safety. We confided in him, my Lord, he and he concealed you so well, that none of the enemies of your father could discover you. He likewise nourished you at his own expense during your infancy before your uncle Tcheo-ti provided for your support. Ah how much do you inform me of,* exclaimed the Monarch! *How is it I have been ignorant hitherto of such devoted service? This man is a prodigy of modesty: he loves we much more than my benefits. Let him immediately be brought into my presence: you shall then see if I am ungrateful.* Ping-ki came before his sovereign. The Emperor embraced him with kindness, called him his dear Father, and made him a Duke. This is the Ping-ki of whom we have previously spoken as having acquired so many Vassals to the Empire, and who subsequently became Prime-Minister.	
HIRCANUS, second of the name, King of the Jews, ...	69
Lucullus conquers Tigranes King of Armenia, ...	
This skilful Roman, after having ruined the party of Mithridates by a prudent series of deliberate operations, destroyed the power of Tigranes by the rapidity of his military movements. Lucullus played the Roman in Asia and the Asiatic at Rome: such is the uncertainty of purely human virtues.	
POMPEY, after three months siege, makes himself master of the Temple at Jerusalem, ...	
Octavius, afterwards Augustus, nephew of Julius Cæsar born	63
Cicero suppresses the Catiline conspiracy, ...	
Triumvirate of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, ...	60
Titus Livius born	
Cæsar obtains a victory over the Swiss, ...	58
Commencement of the conquest of the Gauls, ...	
Crassus defeated by Surena, general of the Parthians, ...	53
Cæsar and *Pompey* begin a civil war, ...	49
Julius Cæsar is named Dictator, ...	
Julius Cæsar conqueror at Pharsalia, ...	48
YUEN-TI, 100th Emperor of China, and 8th of the 5th Dynasty, ...	
The great fault of this Prince was in employing men without experience, and more especially miserable Eunuchs, whose authority was ever fatal to men of talent. A Tartar King suspected of having caused the death of three Chinese Envoys, assembled troops on all sides, and completed the building of the only town then to be found in Tartary. The Emperor clearly perceiving what this dangerous neighbour was aiming at, deemed it desirable to make one more effort, to induce him to sue for relations of Peace. He sent him a formal embassy with instructions to demand the reasons of his conduct, maintaining at the same time as moderate a tone as the nature of the subject would allow. But this moderation was useless. The Tartar haughtily replied: "That he had no account "to render to the Emperor of China; and as his designs would soon be made manifest, "the curiosity of the Chinese would have every reason to be satisfied." So proud a reply filled the Court with alarm, the ministers being previously inspired with dread. They eagerly desired the means of resisting the Tartar, when Tching-tang, governor of the Chinese frontier, indignant, he said, at the insolence of these *Barbarians* suddenly entered their country, surprised their camp, and made himself master of their new town; which he utterly destroyed.	
This unexpected success greatly rejoiced the timid Court; however it was nearly ruinous to him who had been the author of it. The Chief of the Eunuchs accused Tching-tang, and had him charged by his myrmidons of high treason, for having acted on his own responsibility in so delicate an affair. The number of petitions on the subject augmented daily, when the Emperor ordered that no more should be presented. He declared also that the enemies of the State alone could blame the conduct of Tching-tang on this occasion. This perhaps is the only act of firmness (at least on record) for which this Monarch can be commended.	
ANTIPATER declared Intendant of Judea by Julius Cæsar, ...	47
He was an Idumean and Minister of King Hircanus. With the purpose of obtaining by degrees possession of Judea, He asked Cæsar for the title of Intendant; Galilee was confided to his son Herod.	
Cato of Utica slays himself, ...	
Cicero pronounces his two eloquent orations for Marcellus and for Ligarius, ...	46
Julius Cæsar reforms the Roman Calendar, ...	
He gave 365 days to each year, and appointed an additional day to be added to the month of February every fourth year.	
Julius Cæsar, Perpetual Dictator, ...	45
Beginning of the Julian period, ...	
Julius Cæsar stabbed in the Senate in the 56th year of his age, ...	44
Lyons founded by Plancus, a Roman General, at the confluence of the Rhone and Saône, upon the mountain called the old market or *Fourvière*, ...	
Octavius Cæsar made Consul, ...	43
Triumvirate of Cæsar, Antony, and Lepidus, ...	
Death of Cicero, ...	
Battle of Philippi, ...	42
Interview of Mark Antony and Cleopatra Queen of Egypt, at Tarsus in Cicilia. The mad passion these two conceived for each other, proved a source of great misfortune to both;	41
ANTIGONUS, an Asmonean Prince is made King of the Jews by the Parthians who carry away the aged Hircanus as a prisoner, ...	40
HEROD is declared King of the Jews by Mark Antony, ...	
Ideal marriage of Mark Antony with Minerva the Goddess of the Athenians, ...	39
The adulation of the Greeks caused them to style Mark Antony their new Bacchus. This Roman did not fail night or day to sustain his new dignity with spirit. He outdid every one at Athens whose Magistrates delighted with his mode living, offered him in marriage their Goddess Minerva. Mark Antony accepted the proposal and the Athenians were satisfied. But the same day he demanded the dowry of his wife, which he fixed at a thousand talents, and was to be paid in ready money. According to the calculation of some learned men, these thousand Attic talents, even supposing them to be the small Attic talents, were worth 2,433,000 livres of French money.	
The Spanish Era commenced the year	38
Dated from Edict of Cæsar, put in force the preceding year to raise the tribute imposed on the Spanish people by the Romans.	
HEROD makes himself master of Jerusalem, ...	37
He sends Antigonus to Mark Antony who orders him to be beheaded.	
Cæsar, gains a naval victory over Sextus, son of Pompey, ...	36
This victoiy was decisive over Pompey's party only seventeen ships escaped out of three hundred of the enemy's. The great skill of Agrippa was exhibited with peculiar lustre on this occasion.	
Agrippa, made Ædile of Rome, ...	33
This great man accepted and is even supposed to have demanded the Ædile-ship, simply to raise the high responsibility of this office, and to exhibit its importance to the Romans. After having repaired the ancient aqueducts, he built a new one, which extended over rather more than five French leagues. He afterwards formed seven hundred watering places and five hundred fountains. From the waters he collected on a height flowed seven great streams, which entering into the vast sewers of Rome carried away all the filth that had accumulated and been stagnant previously. He himself embarked in a vessel lighted with flambeaux, and by an unheard of navigation he traversed all those subterranean canals, until he reached their outlets in the river Tyber.	
TCHING-TI, 101st Emperor of China, and the 9th of the 5th Dynasty, ...	32
This Prince possessed much wit but little common sense, a highly cultivated Chinese education, and a strong inclination to debauchery. The people suffered greatly during this reign! The frontier was invaded in many places. The Court underwent singular revolutions, and the Monarch was exposed to many dangers.	
Amongst the Queens or wives of the second rank, was a very talented Princess, who neglected no opportunity of trying to bring back the Emperor into the right track. The Princess was walking one day in the gardens of the palace, Tching-ti passed by, and invited her to sit by him in his car. *No my Lord, I cannot do so*, replied Pan-hfaï; so the Queen was called. *And why will you not then?* said the Monarch to her not a little astonished. *It is this*, quickly responded the Queen with much candour—*Our ancient paintings represent all good Emperors seated in their cars with Captains by their side, and the bad Emperors, on the contrary with women.* Tching-ti pursued his ride, and left her to herself.	
This Prince having unfortunately conceived a deep passion for a *petite comédienne*, named Tchao-sei, he placed her amongst the Queens, and afterwards declared her Empress, when he had deposed his former one. The Court was horribly scandalized at such a flagrant breach of decorum; the Ministers and Censors were frantic with rage, but none was bold enough to speak out. The day of the coronation the Emperor gave a grand festival, in which Tchao-sei appeared under a magnificent pavilion, with the imperial ornaments and blazing with jewels. The Queens dazzled by so much splendour, were bursting with vexation, not for envy, they said, but for the honour of their husband. The Emperor soon perceived their feelings and to sport with all the Ladies he determined to address them. Pan-hfaï was opposite to him; their eyes met as the Prince was about to speak; so that he questioned her the first. *Pan-hiaï*, said the Monarch to her, *I know your sincerity, answer me I pray; what think you of our new Empress? She is admirable, my Lord*, replied the Queen. *She plays wonderfully well, and a first part is very becoming to her.* Bursts of laughter instantly spread right and left; the Emperor could not refrain from joining in the laugh against himself; and in order to get rid of the ridicule it threw upon him, he told the assembled Court that Pan-hfaï had guessed aright; that the elevation of Tchao-sei was not a reality, but that after the festival she would resume her previous station.	
Naval victory gained by Agrippa at Actium. His great talents hereby obtained for Cæsar the mastery of the world, ...	31
HEROD is confirmed by Cæsar in the royalty he had usurped over the Asmonean Princes,	30
HEROD causes his wife the beautiful Mariamne, an Asmonean Princess to be put to death,	29
Egypt is reduced to a Roman Province, ...	
Terentius Varro, the most learned of the Romans, dies, ...	28
Octavius Cæsar is styled Augustus, and after him the sixth month is named, which we now term August, ...	27
Augustus closes the temple of Janus; because peace prevailed throughout the Roman Empire,	25
A Conspiracy against Augustus, happily smothered, ...	22
Agrippa becomes son-in-law to Augustus, ...	21
Virgil dies at the age of 52, ...	19
THE HOLY VIRGIN MARY is born, ...	16
HEROD repairs extensively the Temple of Jerusalem, but he lost all merit in the eyes of the Jews, by putting a Roman Eagle on the Pediment, ...	10
Drusus at Lyons dedicates the temple of Augustus, in the year 744 from the foundation of Rome, under the Consulate of Julius Antonius, and of Fabius Africanus, ...	9
The sixty nations or tribes of the Gauls had assisted in constructing this edifice, built near the confluence of two Rivers, in the quarter called Ainaf.	
Mecænas, the favorite of Augustus, and the patron of men of letters of his day, dies, ...	8
Horace the Poet dies, ...	
HEROD, King of the Jews, rebuilds the City of Samaria, and gives it the name of Sebaste, which in Greek is equivalent to Augustus, ...	6
GAI-TI, 102d Emperor of China, and the 10th of the 5th Dynasty, ...	
His reign which lasted but six years was one of the most ignoble. Most numerous cases of poisoning had to be investigated, and greatly perplexed the Court. The Emperor took an unworthy favorite, on whom he wasted the treasures of the Empire. The people murmured, petitions were presented up, and no amelioration ensuing, the country prepared for a general revolt. The demise of the Monarch terminated this agitation. And as he left no son, the Empire passed to a cousin named Ping-ti.	
Tiberius is adopted by Augustus, ...	4
JOSEPH, of the Royal House of David, espouses the Virgin Mary of the same Royal Lineage, ...	2
JESUS CHRIST, The Anointed Saviour is born at Bethlehem Juda, on the 25th day of the last month of the 45th Julian year—on the 4th of the 194th Olympiad, and in the 753rd year from the foundation of Rome, ...	A. D. 1

FINIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect: her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works: accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breakouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, Coco-bay, Chiego-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore-throats, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold by the Propietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *City of Kandy*, from Hongkong—Long Ells, 6,600 changs—do., 440 pieces—Camlets, 80 pieces and 6,140 changs—White Twills, 2,550 pieces—Cloth, 126 changs—Coloured Cottons, 250 pieces, Drs. 525—Sugar, 4,950 piculs, Drs. 12,500—Tea-boxes, 552—Personal Stores, 78 packages—Twine, 11 bundles—Bricks, 7,200—Skins, 18 pieces—Earthenware, 113 packages—Matting, 550 bundles—Physic, 111 bundles, value Drs. 522.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*, for Hongkong—
Treasure, ... Drs. 60,000

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Oct. 30, Affghan, ... *for* London.
31, Abergeldie, ... ,, London.
Nov. 2, Aurora, ... ,, Australia.
4, Lady Mary Wood, (Str.) ,, Hongkong.
5, Nymph, ... ,, Hongkong.
5, Sea Witch, ... ,, London.
5, Berenice, ... ,, Australia.
5, Tartar, (Am.) .... ,, New York.
5, Palmetto, (Am.) .... ,, California.
5, Antelope, (Am.) .... ,, New York.
5, Kate Hayes, (Am.) .... ,, New York.
5, Lily, (H. M. B.) .... ,, Cruize.
6, Whampoa, ... ,, Sydney.
8, Menzies, ... ,, Bristol.
9, Success, ... ,, Liverpool.
10, Nestorian, (Am.) .... ,, New York.
11, John Bartlett, ... ,, London.
12, Minna, (Am.) .... ,, Hongkong.

Outward Bound.—Shooting Star.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Crystal Palace, Spinning Jenny, S. V. Given, Bon Accord, and Mary Montague.
Liverpool.—Emily, Harriett Humble, and Fanny Chapman.
Bombay.—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.
Singapore.—Ennadale, and Fattle Oheb.
Hongkong.—Iona, Island Queen, Magellan, Oneida, and Sidney.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 7	City of Kandy	B. ship	392	Gwyther	Hongkong	Oct. 13	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 11	Ann Mitchell	B. ship	756	Wilkee	Manila	Sep. 10	Sugar	Dent, Beale and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 8	Shooting Star	A. ship	903	Baker	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 8	Nestorian	A. ship	695	Blish	New York	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
,, 10	John Bartlett	B. bark	385	Perkins	London	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 10	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Kate Hayes*, Rev. B. Jenkins, and family.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Acis	694	Oct. 22	B. schr	114	Santeur	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ala	234	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Androklus	3	Aug.15	D. bark	355	Bruhn	J. MacDonald.	London	Early
Ann Mitchell	700	Nov.11	B. ship	756	Wilkee	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Argonaut	245	Oct. 11	A. ship	575	Nott	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Audubon	249	Oct. 25	A. ship	531	Whiting	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Brenda	250	Oct. 31	A. schr	299	Allen	Russell and Co.		
City of Kandy	699	Nov. 7	B. ship	392	Gwyther	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Duilius	689	Oct. 13	B. ship	328	Maxton	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Horsburgh	244	Oct. 10	A. ship	540	Crocker	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Kremlin	248	Oct. 23	A. bark	469	Evans	Bull, Nye ann Co.	New York	Early
Lockett	693	Oct. 16	B. ship	576	Valentine	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
Meneius	690	Oct. 15	B. ship	509	Peatice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. bg.	260	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Pielades	5	Sep. 24	Du. bq.	424	Perry	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.	Amoy & Java	Soon
Rosamond	692	Oct. 14	B. ship	368	Gething	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
San Benito	9	Aug.21	Sp. bg.	125	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Sea Queen	696	Oct. 26	B. bark	415	Wood	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Velocity		Aug.23	Sia. bq.		Morrison	Order.	Siam	Early
White Squall	241	Oct. 3	A. ship	1118	Kennedy	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
William Hughes			A. brig	250	*Laid up*	J. Dewsnap.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	bulk

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Crystal Palace,	London	494	June23	1,496,864	219,044	2,500	4,200	
Emily,	Liverpool	258	July 9	1,598,599	115,364	1,391		
Harriet Humble,	Liverpool	486	,, 17	4,795,420	20,000	1,978		
Spinning Jenny,	London	....	,, 27	2,960,830	554,400	1,258	560	
S. V. Given,	London	372	,, 28	1,653,100	179,500		900	
Bon Accord,	London	380	Aug.13	1,938,410	150,200	1,435	2,900	
Fanny Chapman,	Liverpool	293	,, 14	2,666,995	22,600	1,156		
Mary Montague,	London	329	,, 18	977,030	716,134	741	1,440	28,000

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 11TH NOVEMBER, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been remarkably warm and beautiful for the season of the year. The wind has prevailed more or less from the Southward and the Barometrical column has gradually descended up to to-day. Last night and this morning a considerable amount of rain fell; in the afternoon however the glass began to ascend and the wind hauled to the N.E. accompanied with clear weather.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1852	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid 1852	Thermometer. 1852	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1852	Wind. 1851	Rain. 1852	Rain. Mean of 3 years
5	F.	30.21	30.26	30.10	63.5	62.5	N.W. to N.N.W.	N.E. to S.S.E.	0.19	0.06
6	S.	30.20	30.23	30.09	65.5	64.0	E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
7	S.	30.31	30.21	30.20	64.5	65.0	N.	S.	0.00	0.02
8	M.	30.30	30.25	30.20	64.0	63.5	N.N.E. to E.S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.02
9	Tu.	30.13	30.21	30.00	66.5	62.0	S.S.W. to W.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
10	W.	30.08	30.21	29.96	71.5	64.0	S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.08
11	Th.	30.05	30.23	29.92	71.0	61.0	S.E. to S.S.E.	N.E.	0,00	0.16
Shanghae, 12th November, 1852.				Mean	66.6	63.1		Total	0.19	0.32

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXPORT OF SILKS & SUNDRIES TO NEW YORK,
From 1st JULY, 1852, to date.

Ship Names	Date	Long Pongees	Nankeen Pongees	Hkfs.	Satins	Sarsnets	Lutongs	Gauzes	Total Pieces	Raw Silk	Sewing Silk	Cassia	Fire-Crackers
		Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pcs.	Pieces	Pieces	Pcs.		Peculs	Pounds	Pcls.	Boxes
Candace,	Aug.28											200	2,000
Oriental,	,, 30	10,210	1,900			2,800	700		15,610	56.00		200	1,000
Ariel,	Sep. 2	1,950				900			2,850	8.00			1,000
Snow Squall,	,, 6	425							425	20.00			
Lantao,	Oct. 2	5,225	1,400			450	1,275	50	8,400	.40	1,000		8,000
Seaman's Bride,	,, 4	2,125							2,125				
Geo. E. Webster,	,, 5											125	
Aramingo,	,, 6									24.00			
Channing,	,, 9									3.20			1,500
Witchcraft,	,, 9									26.00			
Oxnard,	,, 15												
Panama,	,, 22					125							
Total to date,		19,935	3,300			4,275	1,975	50	29,410	137.60	1,000	525	13,500
Same period last season,		27,035	1,000	6,425	400	4,650	600	400	40,510	139.52	1,000	325	6,050

SUNDRIES.—Per "Geo. E. Webster," Preserved Ginger, 200 cases.—Per "Channing," Fans, 21 cases.
Per "Oxnard," He[illegible] bales.—

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,331
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	221
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														37,675,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wood Bales
In 3	Vessels,	1852	—July Total.													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8	,,		Augt. ,,													3,595,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9	,,		Sept. ,,													3,526,387	3,654			72
Oct. 1	Wisconsin,	942	London													1,047,948	531			11
,, 2	William Stewart,	576	London													554,407	588			36
,, 9	Panic,	449	Cork													495,560				
,, 15	John Knox,	296	London													260,280	392			
,, 17	Andalusia,	771	London													672,900	407			
,, 27	Affghan,	675	London													650,000	1,040			
,, 30	Abergeldie,	600	London													582,650	42			
Nov. 1	Sea Witch,	335	London													300,000	349			
,, 6	Menzies,	449	Bristol													511,913				
,, 6	Success,	331	Liverpool													344,160				
,, 10	John Bartlett,	382	London													319,720				25

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silks. Pieces	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 14	Sea Breeze,	311	New York	237,500			237,500	6,100						6,100	243,600				
Aug.28	Candace,	398	New York					20,600	41,000	13,200	260,700	27,900	49,200	412,600	412,600				200
,, 30	Oriental,	1003	New York	27,700			27,700	97,800	60,000	34,000	525,800	65,900	91,200	874,700	902,400			56.00	15,610
Sept. 2	Ariel,	598	New York	20,500			20,500	53,400	36,400	37,900	405,400	39,100	33,300	605,500	626,000			8.00	2,850
,, 6	Mechanics' Own,	540	New York	51,800			51,800	42,000	21,100	35,600	287,500	49,800	44,900	480,900	532,700				
,, 6	Snow Squall,	742	New York					42,000	39,300	40,100	361,700	27,200	41,200	551,500	551,500			20.00	425
,, 13	Howqua,	582	New York	22,200			22,200	22,700	23,200	50,800	298,400	26,400	29,000	450,500	472,700				
,, 30	Witchcraft,	1310	New York	18,000			18,000	109,500	64,400	37,400	628,100	90,900	84,300	1,014,600	1,032,600			25.53	50
,, 30	Aramingo,	720	New York	203,100			203,100	99,100	62,500	7,600	303,700	48,300	58,400	579,600	782,700			24.00	
Oct. 2	Seaman's Bride,	668	New York	19,100			19,100	36,100	24,000	20,700	371,400	35,200	40,000	527,400	546,500				2,200
,, 2	Lantao	594	New York	20,300			20,300	76,800	58,160	25,200	278,600	42,300	22,600	503,600	523,900			.40	8,400
,, 2	Geo. E. Webster,	354	Boston					42,300	26,200	13,300	112,500	6,100	21,400	221,800	221,800				
,, 8	Channing,	535	New York		29,400		29,400	67,100	69,000	46,500	333,500	30,300	87,800	634,200	663,600			3.20	
,, 8	Tarolinta,	549	New York	33,500			33,500	69,800	27,400	49,600	385,600	40,900	74,600	647,200	681,000				
,, 10	Huntingdon,	385	New York	66,300			66,300	59,300	27,600	2,100	266,100	29,200	12,700	397,000	463,300				
,, 15	Oxnard,	565	New York	34,900			34,900	71,500	37,400	20,800	267,100	37,400	58,600	602,800	637,700				
,, 22	Sea Nymph,	538	New York	800			800	26,160	27,200	14,200	287,800	12,200	22,700	390,400	391,200				
,, 22	Panama,	612	New York	19,200			19,200	37,260	72,460	24,700	325,700	40,160	58,600	562,700	581,900				125
			Total lbs.	775,200	29,400		804,600	979,400	717,200	487,800	5,799,000	649,200	830,500	9,463,100	10,267,700			137.13	29,860

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Aug.27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney *via* Manila,													88,200			
Sep. 13	Ararat,	299	Sydney													253,020			
,, 25	Frances Barclay,	240	Geelong													175,139			
Oct. 5	Reindeer,	161	Australia													82,273			
,, 19	Countess of Derby,	328	Sydney													323,000			
Nov. 1	Aurora,	386	Port Phillip													275,211			
,, 2	Berenice,	332	Sydney													288,956			
,, 4	Whampoa,	376	Sydney													275,000			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong														672	14 cases
Aug.19	Audax,	150	Hongkong														22	
Sep. 13	Time,	94	Woosung													63,264		
,, 17	Spec,	105	Woosung													20,461		
,, 11	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong														252	15 cases
Nov. 4	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong														250	

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To SUBSCRIBERS, Eight Lines and under, *One Sp. Dollar*;—each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Sp. Dollars*;—Repetitions *One Sp. Dollar.* Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. SMITH ELDER & Co. *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]